REMARKS

The rejections of Claim 1 as being patentable over Paul et al., in view of Kikuchi, of Claims 3 and 5 as being patentable over Paul et al., in view of Kikuchi and further in view of Nordentoft and of Claim 7 as being patentable over Paul et al., in view of Kikuchi and further in view of Hsieh, all under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), are traversed. Reconsideration of each of these rejections is respectfully requested.

In as much as Claim 6 has been canceled, a discussion of the rejection thereof is deemed moot. Further, as the three remaining rejections are based primarily on a hypothetical combination of the Paul et al., and Kikuchi patents, the following discussion will focus on them.

The Office Action asserts that the Paul et al., patent teaches the use of a battery condition sensor and a load condition sensor. No reference to sensors whatsoever is found at that section of the Paul et al. disclosure although the Office Action points to Fig. 7 and uses specific reference numerals to shows the presence of an alternative 62, a battery 45, lines 49 and a microprocessor 70.

In addition, the Office Action candidly concedes that the Paul et al., patent does not disclose yet another feature of the invention. When the totality of the actual differences between the Paul et al., power supply system and that of the present invention are taken into account, the record evidence makes clear that one of ordinary skill in the art would not have looked to the teachings of the

Kikuchi patent to furnish the differences. Only impermissible hindsight would have suggested otherwise.

In any event, the hypothetical combination of the teachings of Paul et al., and Kikuchi, with or without the additional teachings of Nordentoft and/or Hsieh, would not have resulted in the power supply system of new Claim 8. In particular, nothing in either the Paul et al., patent or the Kikuchi patent suggests the use of a system that estimates or judges the battery voltage in relation to a change in load current or power load and, and more particularly to a system in which a battery sensor senses the battery condition and assumes or estimates an open circuit battery voltage and the battery's internal resistance, with a load's operative condition so that a voltage change of the power supply can be estimated.

Nor do any of the cited references suggest estimation of that voltage change based on the battery's estimated (or assumed) open circuit voltage value and internal resistance as claimed and limiting the electric load current when the estimated power supply voltage is smaller than a predetermined value. That is true even when the teachings of Nordentoft, Hikita et al., and/or Hsieh are taken into account.

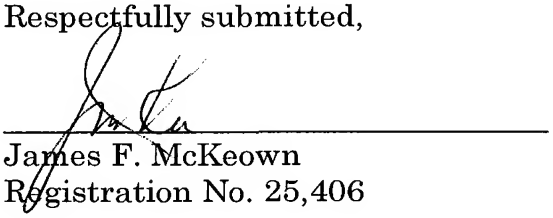
Accordingly, early and favorable action is earnestly solicited.

If there are any questions regarding this amendment or the application in general, a telephone call to the undersigned would be appreciated since this should expedite the prosecution of the application for all concerned.

If necessary to effect a timely response, this paper should be considered as a petition for an Extension of Time sufficient to effect a timely response, and please charge any deficiency in fees or credit any overpayments to Deposit Account No. 05-1323 (Docket #056207.52935US).

Respectfully submitted,

December 19, 2006



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